Canal Convention.

UTICA, Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1859.

The Canal Convention assembled at 11 o'clock at the City Hall.

Carlos Cobb of Buffalo organized the body by nomi nating Henry Fitzhugh of Oswego as Chairman.

Albert Sawin of Erie, T. T. Flagler of Niagara James Galleny of Monroe, W. H. Shankland of Onon dags, A. P. Seymour of Oneids, W. Cark of Mont gemery, W. T. Cuyler of Livingston, L. D. Collins of Troy, John McVeau of Dutchess, and D. H. Elton of New-York were chosen Vice Presidents. W. Monteith of Buffalo, J. E. Lyon of Oswego, S. G. Chase of Albany, and J. Lewis of Yates were chosen Segretaria.

choren Secretaries.

About two hundred delegates were present. A. H. Hovey of Onondags read the call of the meeting, and addressed the Convent on on the subject of the canal and commercial interests of the State, and moved for a Committee of eleven on Resolutions and Business. The following Committee was appointed: S. B. Hunt of Erie, L. A. Spaulding of Nissara. Thomas Parsons of Morroe, L. B. Crocker of Orange, A. H. Hovey of Ocondags, R. C. Palmer of Oneida, S. G. Chase of Albany, J. H. Mallogy of New-York, C. H. Taompson of Steuben, E. H. Edwards

Ansel Bascomb of Broome, during the absence of the Committee, addressed the Convention, giving a history of the movement out of which this Convention grew, and which had for its object the protection of the Canals against the competition of the railroads. He stated the quarrel had arisen in the Committee, and he had been accused of making indiscreet at acks on the railroads at Rochester. He had been declared unfitted to be a delegate to deliberate here on matters in relation to the canals. He stood here prepared to justify his position. He declared that this movement was against the railroads, and insulged is the usual bitter atracks upon those corporations for alleged corruptions laying at their doors all the evils of taxation, the decrease of the canal revenues, &c., in the State.

After some immaterial talk, the Convention took a rocess till 2 o'cleck. Apsel Bascomb of Broome, during the absence of

recess till 2 o'cleck.

Questions baving been addressed to the various candidates, requesting their answers on certain points, replies were received from Messra. Tremaine, Denniston, Church, Dorsheimer, Skinner, and Van R. Rich-

A telegraph from D. R. F. Jones states that he is i favor of the Canals, but received the letter too late to reply.

Mr. Denniston, the Republican candidate for Con troller, transmitted the following letter: To Messre. HENRY O'RIELLY, Ch'n, and Hugh ALLEN, Sec.

GENTLEMES: I have received your circular in behalf of the Clin'on League, propounding to me certain lequiries in reference to "Tae Canal System, the Inquiries in reference to "The Canal System, the "Railway management, and our State interests gen-

"erally."
The first question is: "Are you or are you not in the form of the completion of the Enlargement of the Canals, according to law?"
I answer in the affirmative.

I answer in the affirmative.

Whatever question there may have been as to the dimensions of the enlarged Caval, or the policy of completing it, was finally settled by the Constitutional Convention of 1846, and ought rot, in my jurigment, to have been again disturbed. The great work being now so near completion, the interests of the State demand that it should be finished forthwith, as soon as the money can reasonably be obtained for that purpose, and made as efficient as possible to attain the great object of its construction.

When a member of the Legislature, I was disestisfied with the construction of some of the lateral canals;

When a member of the Legislatine, it was dissiplied with the constitution secured also their completion. Being now substantially floashed, the plain duty of those who may have the official control of them will be to make them as useful as possible, consistently with the interests of the State, to all concerned in their

mavigation.

The second question is: "Are you, or are you not, in favor of seeling or leasing the Canals of this State—converting them from public highways into private

When on the eve of enjoying the full advantages of When on the eve of erjoying the full advantages of the enlarged Canals, it would be extremely unwise to sell or lease them. The Constitution forbids their sale. One of my first votes was cast for De Witt Cinton for Governor. He was then strengling, amid many difficulties, to accomplish the construction of the Eric and Champlain Canals. He had my exmest though humble support. I venerate his memory. Those Ca-nals are the enduring monuments of his fame. They are identified with the prosperity and greatness of the State of New York; and should the Legislature seri-custy propose their sale or alienation, it would require but little excitement of the imagination, it would require but little excitement of the imagination to look for that great man to rise from the dead and rebuke the proposition.

The third question is: "Are you, or are you not, in

The third question is: "Are you, or are you not, in favor of recurring to the People of this State Equal Rights upon the Canals and Railways of this State—by a law defending them against that peractious 'discominating' Railway policy?"

I answer in the affirmative.

The original policy on which the Canal enlargement was based and the Railway Companies near its route chartered was, that the trade and tunnage from the Lakes to the Atlantic markets were to yield the money to pay the interest and ultimately discharge the principal of the Canal debt. It appears to me that policy has been departed from, the Canal revenues have been frittered away, and resort has been had to taxation to make up for deficits. This causes just complaint among the people.

among the people.

The cuty of the Legislature, in my judgment, is to The cuty of the Legislature, in my judgment, is to correct the error into which they have islien, and in their wisdom device some measure with which the Railroad Conpanies would have no just cause of disattifaction, and escure, from the vast traffic alluded to, the very moderate tribute necessary to carry out the original policy, and reheve the people from taxation.

In reference to the "discriminating Railway policy, I suppose a moderately higher charge, for freight going short distances, over through frei, h, would not be deemed a just cause of complaint; but if said policy, as going short distance, over through trei, in, would not be deemed a just cause of complaint; but if said policy, as represented to me be carried to an extent to be oppressive to those using the Ruilways, I deem it a fair subject for legislative correction.

1 am, with great respect, your obedient servant, ROBERT DENNISTON.

subject for legislative correction.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant, ROBERT DENNISTON.

Controller Church writes as follows:

Alany, Sept. 27, 1859.

Gentleman: Your favor, making certain inquiries relative to my views as to the best podey of promoting the interests of the Canals, came to hand foo late to enable me to make any other than a brief reply. I have no personal interest in either the Canals or the Rai roads of this State, except as a citizen of the State, and am therefore in a position to act independently and impartially on any question which may call for my official action. Sime I have bed the other of Controller. I have labored earnestly, and with such success at the limited means at the command of the atate and the embarrasments of the Treasury would permit, to increase the capacity of the Canals for business, and I am stroemly in favor of their final completion as soon as means are provided by the Levislature for that purpose; and I have supplied that this could be done so as to bring them into use with even feet of water in the Spring of 1869. I shall most cheerfully ronder all be assistance in my power to accomplish that object. I am opposed to either the sale or lease of the Canals, and in favor of manufating the constitutional prolibition against such a disposition of them. I am decicedly in favor of adopting such a pointy in seferance to the management of the Canals, and in favor of manufating the constitutional prolibition against such a disposition of them. I am decicedly in favor of adopting such a pointy in seferance to the management of the Canals, and in favor of manufating the constitutions, and avert the evils of what your take interrogator complains. As a member of the Canals by a legal and just modes, and whatever legislation may be necessary to defend these great avenue of trade and the come for the State and indicated my rise and management of the Canals by a legal and just modes, and whatever legislation in my be necessary to defend these great avenue of trade a

Mr. G. Alvord offered a resolution that it is inexpedient for this Convention to select at this time from the candidates now in nomination by the political parties acy whom they shall point to as their peculiar choice; but we leave the question of who are friends to the interests we represent to be answered unmistakably by the persons in nomination before the day of election. Tabled for the present.

of election. Tabled for the present.

Dr. S. B. Hunt, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported a series as follows:

First: Advocating a return to the original Canal policy of the State, which was, that property passing through the state should pay the debt of the State, by the imposition of tolk generally on tailronds. Second: In have of compelling by law railroad corporations of the State to carry the

Second in have of competing or own citizens on ex-the State to carry the property of our own citizens on ex-terms with the property of citizens of other States; and, in opini n of the Convention, such a law would be eminently to the citizens of the State and must be conceded on the parcorporation a and Tust it is the duty of the next legislature to provide by a the completion of the canals of the State, and the closing

bax for the completion of the causis of the State, and the closing of their constructing account polar to the opening of the essent in avaigation in 160, with as great an extension of the length of the locks as is practicable within the present walls.

For the Tota tax is unavoidable till the Winter of 1861-62, and in favor of a temporary loan in satisfication of the collection of such tax.

Fifth: Holding the Canal Commissioners responsible for the reperior of the causis, although the yountract, and requiring them to exact from the contractors a constant condition of perfect resent.

guide to canal men in deciding the ability of the various candi

A debate ensued, the general expression being op-preed to tolling the railroads.

The first resolution was laid over.

The second was amended on motion of D. C. Little-john, by striking out the concluding sentence, which declared that a pro-rate bill must be conceded by the

Toon the third resolution, Mr. A. H. Honey moved

to strike out the portion recommending the enlarge ment of the locks. Adopted. At the evening session, resolutions in favor of tolling the railroads, and providing for committees to conduct the legislative elections, were adopted. Acjourned sine die.

Terrible Accident and Loss of Life

ALBION, N. Y., Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1859. Main street Canal bridge, in this village, fell thi afternoon, with an immense crowd of people, wh were attending the County Fair. Eighteen dead bodies have already been taken out, and it is supposed that many more are still in the water. A great num ber were injured.

The following are the names of the killed, as far a they have been learned:

ye been learned:
ADELERRY WILCOX of West Kendall.
Mr. SYLLSON of South Butler.
THOMAS CADY of Albion.
JANK L. AVERY of Albion.
JANK L. AVERY of Albion.
SARAH THOMAS of Carlson.
Mr. HENRY of Carlton.
RANSON MURDOCK of Carlton.
Mrs. ADA VIELE of Bure.
THOMAS HANDY of Yates,
SOPHIA FRATY of Toledo.
PERRY COLE of Barre.
SOPHIA FRATY of Toledo.
PERRY COLE of Barre.
A middle-sped man, name unhawn.
Are others, but their names cannot

There are others, but their names cannot yet be go

The International Cricket Match

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1859.

It has been raining nearly all day. The crickster went to the ground, but were unable to proceed with the match. The barometer is rising rapidly, and the match goes on to-morrow. Great interest is exhibited

in the affair.

A correction should be made in yesterday's report.

The footing of both innings of the Canadians was 145 make on their secon leaving the Englishmen 32 to make on their second innings to win, which was done, with the loss of only two wickets. Hayward's sore was 10, instead of 17. This reduction makes the score 32 instead of 39, as stated yesterday.

Boston Items.

Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1859.

A. W. Spencer was elected Vice President of the

The trial of Dr. Ayer, for an assault on R. S. Fay, was to-day postponed till Nov. 2. Mr. Fay is slowly

Prof Theophilus Parsons delivers a enlogy or Parts Choata before the Harvard Law School and the members of the legal profession generally, at Cambridge, to morrow.

A meeting of the creditors of Phillips, Sampson &

A meeting of the creditors of Phillips, Sampson & Co was held to-day, in the Insolvency Court, at which the amount of claims allowed was a little over on hundred thousand dollars. A. H. Rice and Harvey lewelers, were chosen Assignees. The creditors present voted unanimously to leave the further publication of the Atlantic Monthly Magazine to the discretion of the Assignces.

Marine Disaster .-- Fatal Casualty

Boston, Wednesday, Sopt. 28, 1852.

The schooner Empire, hence for Bristol, R. I., was run into and sunk in the Narrows, last night, by the ship Marcellus, from Singapore. The crew of the schooner were saved, but the cargo, consisting principally of sugar, will be a total loss. The Marcellus suffered but little damage.

A laborer named Samuel Searles died this morning from injuries received by falling from the staging on the new Catholic Church.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 28 - FLOUR advancing: superfine, \$4.75, 54.80. Red Wheat, \$1.0251.05; White, \$1.092\$1.12 Amisky avalenced to 250. Bacon-Spondiers beid at 80. misky avalenced to 250. Bacon-Spondiers beid at 80. disky avalenced to 250. Bacon-Spondiers beid at 80.

ntium.
Chicago, Sept. 22.—Flour is active. Wheat buoyant wit
an edvance of 22. [sales 20,000 birsh. Spring at 50c. Conn is fire
Cars is firm. Reclipts—4, 300 bbis. Flour, 62,000 birsh. Whea
12,000 birsh. Corn., 7,500 birsh. Oats. Shiffmants—4,500
Flour, 63,600 birsh. Wheat. Sight Drafts on New-York, 2 pt cet

prem.
Baltimone, Sept 22.—Flour dull and anobanged. When corend buoyant; sales 60,000 bushels, chering dull. Convacue; Yellow, 820850; White, 82084c. Provisions steady. Whisky—city 27c.—a decline of §c.

POLITICAL.

-Mr. Caldwell, a member of the Senate of Virginia from the Wheeling District, addressed a body of Germans among his constituents, the other evening, in

the following plain language:
"No wonder that you Germans and other laboring men, feel
an interest in the progress and in the final accendency of the prin
cipies of the Republican party. It is emphatically the party of
the white laboring men of this country. While the Democratic party is the favorite party of the aristocratic element in our G ment; while it promotes the interests and follows the dicta of the oligarchical body of Southern slaveholders, to the prejugice of the interests of free white workingmen, the Republican party has made the interests of our workingmen, of our small producers, in the soil and in the workshops, its fundamental basis. It was who valued the dignity of the sweat of his brow, could waver in his choice between the principles of the two parties. Free labor never could be honorable, never could command that respect to which it was entitled, while ever it was discriminated against, which it was entitled, while ever it was discriminated against, as between it and slave labor. Whenever it was degraded to the level of cumpulsory slave labor or as it had been by the Democratic party, subordinated, it must partake of the degradation of slave labor. Every man ought to be able to see this. The great principles of the Republican party, were the same that Henry Clay had contended for in his life time, viz: encouragement to the labors of free white workingmen, whether titlers of soil, mechanics, or manufacturers. So plain were these facts becoming in the eyes of the people, and so tired were they now of the dissisters and prestrations which have been brought upon the industrial interests of the country, through the principles of the Democratic party, that they were about to rise up in their strength and hur eir oppressors from the places which they so unworthily oc

- The Washington correspondent of The Philzdelphia Press says of the Hon. Jeff. Davis, that magnanimity is a part of his character; and some of his enemies in the South are in the habit of saying that 'If Jefferson Davis were elected President, he would behave to the South as Seward is charged with being willing to behave to the North;' that is, he would be a good deal more liberal to the Northern people than to his own, because he could take liberties with the latter, just as Seward would, if he were elected, proceed to convince the Soutzern men that he was a better National man than any other man, and felicitate himself upon the fact that the North, however angry it might be, would never be willing to support him or any man a second time."

- A correspondent of The Highland Democrat is freely discussing the Democratic candidates for the Presidency. Douglas and Wise, he says, are visionary and vacillating; Dickinson is sound, but unpopulat; Seymour is of inferior mind. Sam Houston is the only man who answers all the requirements of the " his views are National, his uniform course as a statesman conservative and Union-loving, and his character pure, without reproach, and that of a pious

-The Evening Post publishes the following tract of a letter from Guilford County, North Caroline, from which it appears that the Opposition of the Vtn District did good service in returning Mr. Gilmer to Congress:

But the meral effects of these proceedings [the expulsion Crocks and McBride) were felt in a way not exactly looked for by the radical slavettes. For quite a number of our best citizens left the State, and others withheld their votes, and thus plainly manifested their disapprobation, and it was not until Mr. Gil ne mannested their disapproportion, and it was not much at this her gave his anti Lecompton vote in Congress that our people could be induced to forgive him for the part he took in the business. though he went only as a moderator. In my section of the Coun-ty, Jamestewn and High Point Election Precincts, the effect was very strongly marked. At Jamestown, in 1857, Gilmer received 168 votes, and his competitor 103. This year Gilmer received 259, and Williams 65 votes. At High Point Gilmer received 103 votes in 1807, and in 1859 200; Williams 51 each year Gilmer's redection by such a decided majority shows conclusively that all the Southern people are not radical slaveites, and that branding the Southern people are not radical staveltes, and that branding a man with abolitionism has lost its tallsmanic effect. Let us take heart and hope for better times."

Mr. Gilmer had made himself very obnoxious to

the Sham Democracy by voting with the Republi-cans to kill Lecompton. As his majority in 1857 was

alone, Gilmer's majority this year is about 500 over that in 1857. This is in keeping with the known intelligence of the county. Guilford was one of the first counties in the State that adopted the system of common schools, and these nurseries of freemen have produced their usual effects. It was at the "Battle of Guilford Court-House," that the British troops received the first shock in their attempted conquest of tre South. And it augurs well for the safety of the country that the Black Democracy have been repulsed on the old battle-ground of Freedom.

-The Louisville Journal says that the Mormons are all in favor of Mr. Douglas for the Presidency. They are emphatically Squatter-Sovereignty men. They want no outside powers or influences interfering with their polygamy, or any of their other institutions.

-Mr. H. S. Foote, of Mississippi, who wanted to bang John P. Hale, publishes a long letter, in which he speaks in terms of warm approval of the spirit of Senator Douglas's magazine article. He says that he is sick of conventions and caucuses, and that his vote will not be influenced by the action of that at Charleston. He regards Mr. Douglas as one of about twenty distinguished statesmen, both Whig and Demceratic, any of whom he would like to see elevated to the Presidential chair.

-The Hon. W. B. Reed made a speech at Philadelphia the other night, and said that "the Fremont folly of 1856 will be nothing to the fierce fanaticism of 1860." He is strong for saving the Union by harmonizing the Democratic party.

-Ex-President Tyler has written a letter to The National Intelligencer, denying that he has changed views on the question of Slavery in the Territories. He has always believed that Congress has no power ever the subject. He agreed to the insertion of the Missouri line in the Texas Resolutions, because a foreign State coming into the Union might make its own conditions, even though it might not be Constitutional to impose the same upon territories already belonging to the Confederation.

-A Kentucky correspondent of The New O leans Delta says that "on the Territorial question Mr. Breckinridge has always been, and now is, opposed to the views expressed by Mr. Douglas, and his sentiments are such as can safely be indorsed by every true friend of the Union.

-Thomas A. Tomlinson is the Democratic candidate for the Senate from the XVIth District, New-York, against Nathan Lapham, Republican.

-Senator Hale of New-Hampshire made a speech at St. Paul on the 21st. The eloquent but eccentric Tom Marshall of Kentucky was present. The "doughfaces" insisted that he should follow Mr. Hale. They would not hear his excuses. Coming from a Slave State, they were sure that he would talk right, and they literally forced him upon the stand. But lo! his speech was on the side of Freedom! He denounced the Compromise breakers, and lashed Donglas as with scorpions. Finding they had caught a tartar, the Democrats tried to stop him. But having begun against his will, he would not stop till he got ready, and for an hour he poured the hot lava of his eloquence upon the Sham Democracy, to their mortification and to the delight of the Republicans who heard him.

-The Democratic Judicial Convention is called for the 11th of October, at Brooklyn. The Brooklyn bar claim that the nominee in place of Judge Strong should come from their section of the district, on account of the great preponderance of business there. The river counties have already two of the four Judges-Judge Brown, and Judge Emott-and it is claimed, there fore, that the non-instion this year belongs to Brooklyn. The name of Judge Greenwood is received with very general favor by the bar as a candidate. Gen. Scrugham of Westchester, Jasper W. Gilbert of Kings, and Mr. Lamberson of Queens, are also spoken of as candidates for the same office.

-Mr. Douglas has lost his only South Carolina organ. The Edgefield Advertiser, which has hitherto advocated his nomination, says his article in Harper's Magazine renders it impossible for the South to sup-

-The Massachusetts Republican State Committee have chosen William Claffin of Newton Casirman, and George W. McLellan of Cambridge, Secretary.

-We have received a circular proposing the following candidates for office, and we submit their

names to the public without further com nent:

LA MOUNTAIN PROBABLY LOST

There is little doubt that La Mountain and his com panion are lost. It is now seven days since their as printed yesterday that he had safely reached Kingson, C. W., was entirely false, and originate in some at present inexplicable manner, for which Mr. Ingercoll, the New-York agent, is not responsible. Yesterday he telegraphed to Mr. A. J. Morrisson, of The Troy Daily Times, who is La Mountain's agent in that city, to know if anything had been heard from the Aeronaut, and received the subjoined dispatch:

"Yes: He landed safe. Goes up to morrow from Kingston. He will be in New York on Friday. "A. J. MORRISON." Yesterday, however, Mr. Ingersoil received another

dispatch, as follows:

"TROY, Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1852.

"La Mcuntain Lot heard from. Mr. Merrison will write you to day.

"J. M. Trayers."

"Troy Dail, Times." write you to day.

From The Northern New-York Journal, Sept. 27.

La Mountain, owing to the storm of Tuesday, was compelled to defer his ascension till Thursday, when the weather was fire. The public square was crowded with spectators, and every window looking out upon it was filled with heads, while the roofs of buildings were black with human beings. At about 10 o'clock the process of inflation was commenced, which continued till 51 p. m., when La Mountain appeared among the crowd and builded uto them. John A. Haddock, esq. of The Reformer, also took a seat in the car, to the surprise of everybody, as it was not known that he anticipated accompanying Mr. La Mountain in his aerial voyage. From The Northern New-York Journal, Sept. 27.

voyage.
The balloon rose beautifully and majestically above the vilage, amid the shouts of the crowd. After reaching a few hundred feet, it passed off to the north-east, and in about 20 minutes was out of sight. It was seen and in about 20 minutes was out of sight. It was seen to pass Philadelphia, 18 miles distant, 15 minutes after its departure. The last that was heard of it, was its passage over the town of Fowler, St. Lawrence County, 30 miles distant, when it see med to be moving at a rapid rate in the same direction as before. It was supposed that they would come down before dark, add their return to the village was confidently expected by the morning train from Potsdam.

their return to the village was confidently expected by the morning train from Pot-dam.

Up to this time—five days—nothing has been heard from them, and consequently there is much anxiety about their safety, and the balloon and its passengers is the theme of conversation everywhere. We hope, however, that the predictions of many friends may not be realized, and that we may have the pleasure of welcoming them back among us after a successful and pleasant voyage. A gentleman somewhat versed is air traveling and the condition of the voyagers, states that the aeronauts, at the last moment, evidently were disposed to remain in the air over night if they found circumstances favoring such a coarse—that they probably did so, and landed in the morning in some out-of-the-way wilder-ress, and that the distance, on landing, from an inhabited point, explains the delay of tidings from them that they were well-clad, and could not suffer from the contraction of the contraction of proving the contraction of the contractio in habited point, explains the delay of tidings from them that they were well-clad, and could not suffer from cold; that they had but a small quantity of provisions, say three pounds, but that at this season of the year they could not find it very difficult to obtain the means of sustaining life; that they are both resolute men and well calculated to surmount obstacles; that they are both calculated to surmount obstacles; that they had from 250 to 300 pounds ballast, which would enable them, if they a ruck the Gulf of St. Lawren to to cross that body of water, and possibly to cross the ocean, if their course unfortunately lay in that direc-tion; and that their absence should not cause especial alarm even though they should not return for several

THE SHOOTING OF DR. R. M. GRAHAM

From The N. O. True Delta, Sept. 22.

We have to record this morning an unfortunate and fatal shooting affair that took place about a quarter past 8 o'clock last night, in the "Ruby" coffee-house, on Common street, near St. Charies. The geotlemee engaged in it were Dr. Graham, a well-known physician of New Orleans, and Ernest Toledano, at present the candidate of the Know Nothing party for the office of Clerk of the Third District Court. Our report of the origin, progress, and shocking termination of the difference between them, is founded on the sources of information available last night. Judical investigation will probably exicit more complete statements in regard to the occurrences preceding the fatal rencounter than were then to be oblianed.

Since Sammay lost, it appears that Dr. Graham, who has been drinking more than usual, and who is particularly excitable under the influence of liquor, has been denouncing Mr. Toledano as a coward, &c., and uttering threats to shoot him whenever he met him. The cause of this display of ill-feeling on Dr. Graham's part, as he stated himself, was because Mr. Toledano

part, as he stated himself, was because Mr. Toledano def-ated his election as one of the city physiciaus—a

On Saturday night Teledane came up town, and topped at the corner of St. Charles and Common treets, and met some friends there. They had been to treets, and net some friends there. They had been to be "Union" offee-house, on Common street; saw Dr. Graham there, and heard him speak of Toledano in the unfriendly way above described. They succeeded in persuading Toledano to go away, and nobling further occurred that night. On Sudday Dr. Graham was again excited, and told me one more persons his epinion of Toledano, and his determination to shoot him whenever they u.et.

Shortly before Sociock last night Toledaco came up town by St. Charles street, and took a drink in the "Union." He then crossed the street, met an acquaintance in front of the United States Restaurant, and after a brief conversation, was invited to take a drick in the "Ruby," and both went in.

As Tolecano entered the bar room, Dr. Graham was standing with a friend at the bar. The recognition by both of each other appears to have been simultaneous. Our information of what occurred then, is, that as Tolecano approached, Dr. Graham put his band into his breast, as if to draw a weapon. Toledano instantly drew a revolver and fired several times. Dr. Graham

edam approached. Dr. Graham put his hand into his breast, as it to draw a weapon. Toledam instantly drew a revolver and fired everal times. Dr. Graham then passed out, was seen to stagger at the bar-room door, again stagger on the sidewalk, and reel, rather than walk, to the middle of the street, and fall there. He was immediately carried into the Ruby, and Dr. Bensadon, who happened to be in the neighborhood when the firing took place, stripped him, and ordered some simple restorative. The wounded man, ho ever, was past medical aid, for he expired in ten or fifteen minutes. Four bullet wounds were found in the right side of the breast, and within two or three inches of each other.

the First District Police Station. The deceased was subsequently removed to the office of the Chief of Police, until his family could be informed of the un-

happy occurrence.
Two pistols were brought to the Police Office: the revolver used by the prisoner, and a single-barreled derringer, which Officer Bernard found in the street, derringer, which Officer bereased had fallen. All the tear the place where the deceased had fallen. All the barrels of Toledano's weapon were empty. Dr. Grabarrels of Toledano's weapon were empty. Beside the barrels of Toledano's weapon were empty. Dr. Gra-ham's pistol had not been discharged. Beside the marks of four bullets that entered Dr. Graham's bory, the evedence of a fifth shot having been fired was clear, as a bullet was found imbedded in the wall of

same side of the breast, but above the other hullst, and passing through the spleen and kidney; a third ball inflicted a flesh wound, also in the right breast, passing out about two inches from the place it entered; and a fourth ball entered and lodged in the inner side of the left arm, below the eibow. A fifth ball cut the coat of the deceased behind, and this ball was, doubtless, the one that was found imbedded in the wall of the bar-room.

The course and destination of these balls would account for the shots fired by Mr. Toledano; five shots as shown by the examination of his revolver last night and also by the Chief of Police this morning, all of the barrels being found empty. We cannot accertain yet

and also by the Cutef of Poice this morning, sit of the barrels being found empty. We cannot ascertain yet whether or not a second pistol was found with or near Dr. Graham. There is a report to the effect that an-other Derringer beside the one taken from the street by the Police Officer, was found on Dr. Graham, but we have not been yet able to trace its correct-ness. As we stated this morning, the pistol brought to the Police Office by Policeman Bernard had not been discharged.

WHAT DR. GRAHAM SAID OF THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN

ters, which Dr. Graham made to Coroner Danney yes

ters, which the post mortem examination made by Dr.
After the post mortem examination made by Dr.
Graham at the City Hotel, on the body of Mr. Semmes,
the Doctor and Mr. Daunoy went to the bar-room to
the Doctor and Mr. Daunoy went to the bar-room to as he (Toledano) had offered it, he would accept, but on one condition, that each should carry only a single-barreled pistol, to avoid the danger of shooting any friend who might be with them, by the continued firing that would take place if they used revolvers. It was then understood that the mode proposed was to be the one carried out in settling their quarrel.

After this, Dr. Graham asked Mr. Daunoy his opinion of Mr. Toledano. Mr. Daunoy said Mr. Toledano was a gentleman, and that if such an agreement had been made, that he (Dr. Graham) might depend on Toledano's honor, and carry but a single-barreled pistol.

of the second of

The examination lasted over four hours, some twelve witnesses having testified. The testimony adduced established the facts of threats having been repeatedly made by the deceased against the life of Tolerano, on various occasions, from Friday to 20 micutes before the occurrence on Menday evening, and of his baving cought him and of the deceased having nolled out his sought him, and of the decased having polled out his pistel as soon as he saw Toledare. It was also estab-lished that Toledano had been apprised of these threats

lished that Toledano had been apprised of these tareas and that his life was in danger.

The examination was conducted with the greatest order and solemity, and the Jury afterward retired into the First District Court Jury Bhoon, taking along the written testimony, and after a few minutes' conseitation returned the following verdict:

"That deceased came to his death from the effects of two revolver ball wounds in the breast, inflicted with a revolver in the hands of Ernest Toledano, in self-defense, on the night of the 19th inst., at about 81 of lock."

The Coroner then immediately sent a certificate of the verdiet to the keeper of the Parish Prison, to ob-tain the release of Mr. Toledano.

From The New-Orleans Picayane, Sept 23. The fureral of Dr. Robert M. Graham, from his late residence, in Enterpe street, was attended by a large concourse of the most respectable and influential of the citizens of New Orleans, including men of all posi-

ble father, "this man is to be spoken well of by all; "and for another thing he is to be spoken ill of by "none. The first is, he was God's work; the second "is, he is dead."

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board of Supervisors met last evening at 7 p The Board of Supervisors met last evening at the continue the appointment of Registrars. The lobby was crowded. At that hour four Republicans and six Democrats were present. Nearly helf an hour was spent in reading the minutes; during this time Mr. Little, Republican, was still absent.

The President stated that was a special meeting for the purpose of continuing the appointment of registrars.

Mr. Kenneny said that this was an adjourned meet-

ing, and called for the regular business.

A communication was then read from the Corporation Counsel, wherein he states that the expenses incurred under the new Registry law were a legal charge npon the county, and that the Registrars are a separate set of men from the Inspectors of Election, the Reg-istrars being new officers, not hitherto known to the

law.

Mr. Tweep moved that the Board proceed to finish

the ballot for Registrars.

Mr. Livile moved to postpone the balloting until
Tuesday next, in the view of obtaining information in
regard to some errors in the districting of the city.

Mr. Kennedy said that he had agreed to proceed to-night, on obtaining the adjournment yesterday.

Mr. Kennery stated that he had pledged humself to
go on to-night if the accidental majority of last evening
would adjourn until to night. He considered himself
bound by that to throw no obstacle in the way of the

bound by that to tarrow he decrease in the way of majority to go on and coneign themselves to that infamy which awaited them. Unless this resolution was offered with a view to obtain information he felt himself constrained to say that he should not vote for it. He would not vote for it as a mere expedient of the

Mr. BLUST denounced the action of the majority as

Mr. Blust denounced the action of the majority as unfair, unjust and dishouset. Still he had in his carnest ness to get a full board to night, agreed to throw no objection in the way of proceeding to night.

Mr. Little had understood that the appointment of Registrars was going on according to an agreement that hal should be of each party. Had he supposed that advantage was to be taken of his absence nothing would have prevented him from being here.

Mr. Bell denied that there had been any agreement. He recounter the history of the Board of Supervisors in relation to the appointment of Registrars. The fault lay not with Mr. Little, but with his coleagues. Had they been present at the first meeting.

leagues. Had they been present at the first meeting, it would not have been; the oblequy which had been threwn upon Mr. Little, would not have been thrown threws upon Mr. Little, would not have been throws upon him. He gave the history of the attempted agreement. Had other members been at their post, there would have been no trouble about it. Had they all been at their post, they might have learned that the Democratic members of this Board never intended the Democratic memoral of the board stronges. He would never vote for the distribution of \$12,500 to Republicans for their worthless partisacs. He gloried in giving the whole \$25,000 to the Democratic party. He was glad to do it.

Mr. BLUNT stated that Mr. Kennedy had offered to

was glad to do it.

Mr. Blunt stated that Mr. Kennedy had offered to the Democratic members to give them a majority in a majority of the districts. They said that they were willing to agree to it, they having a majority in the odd districts, while the Republicans should have a majority in the even districts; but they wished to present it to the Democratic General Committee, who, they had no doubt, would agree to it. Every member that he spoke to on the subject had the same idea he had. He left under the impression that the arragement was substantially completed.

Mr. Ball said that he never sold a man in his life, Did he not state, in that informal meeting, that if he could deprive the Republicans of a single Registrar, he would do it! He would say, that he thought at first the proposition of the Republicans a magnanimous one, giving the Democrats a majority in the odd Districts. But in this the old adage was true; man proposes and God disposes. God disposed of this because of the iniquity of the thing—a burden of \$25,000 being thrown upon the City of New-York, in order that one-half might go to the Republican party.

Mr. Bill strue Labould—

Mr BLUNT-I should-

Mr. Purdy-We shall have to enforce the rule.

Saveral-Let him go on.

Mr. Bell-By G-all I hope you will go on all

Mr. KENNEDT-I hope the President will require

Mr. Kenner-I hope the President will require Supervisor Bell to apolegize for using profate language before the Board.

Mr. Bell.—I am the last man to take the name of any lightly, any hely name in my mouth; I am very happy that the gentleman should have noticed it.

Mr. Blunt—He (Mr. Bell) said be had no doubt but that the Democratic General Committee would accept that effer; but that if that Committee authorized them to swindle us out of every Republican Registrar, they would do it. Mr. Lattle said, "No. Sir, I don't believe you will do it." I did not believe for one moment that he would do such a thing.

Mr. Bell.—Then you didn't believe that I told the truth.

Mr. Blunt-I thought you were in jest.
Mr. Bell-I am a man of my word.
Mr. Little-I understand this agreement was en-Mr. Diff. In an arrangement as special in the by every member. I remember something was expected from Tammany Hall, but I did not suppose that it could effect an arrangement assented to by every many sround that rable.

Mr. Purdy—By me, Sir!

Mr. Perror—By me, Sr!

Mr. Little—If you didn't assent to it, I didn't understand it. If I have been deceived, whether the deception was intentional or is not for me to decide; I thought I was dealing with honorable men. I remember Mr. Bell said he would cheat us, and I said that I didn't believe he would do it. I didn't consider it of any material consequence whether I was here or not. If I had thought so, I should have spent everything I have on earth, or expect to have, to have got to this

Mr. Bell.-This goes to show that the gentleman is Mr. Bell.—This goes to show that the gentleman is worthy of the trust reposed in him. Suppose the gentleman attended to his private business in this way?

Mr. Kenney also stated that he did not think that Mr. Bell could be in carnest when he said that he would cheat the Republicans. He did not regard them as being designed to be considered to be sincere. He thought the Registrars were to be equally divided politically. But there were but five Republicans there. Judas had left them now. He had heard eight months ago that he was not to be with them. They had now net with a determination to throw no obstacle in the way of the majority. "Go on," said he, "and finish it as you have begun. Make out of it what you can here, and we will make out what we can hereafter."

Mr. Tween succinctly recounted the terms of the agreement proposed by the Republicans at the informal meeting. But the Democrate returned to a corner, and

Mr. PUBDY said: "I won't consent to that, under any circumstances. Tammany Hall meets to-night, and we will see what Tammany Hall will do.

and we will see what Temmany Han will do.

Mr. Stewart spoke in a tone of voice scarcely suchide at the reporters table. He was supposed to say that he had had an interview with Mr. Voorhis in relation to the rumor that he was about to turn traiter to the party which elected him, and he was even now inclined to be leve that Mr. Voorhis would return.

Mr. Little acknowledged that he had been too confiding. He had only to say now, if you will forgive me this time, gentlemen, I will never trust you again.

Mr. PURDY—Any feeling of that kind will be met wery preu ptly on the other side.

Mr. Little's motion to acjourn was negatived by a vote of 4 Yeas to 7 Nays, Mr. Kennedy voting with

Mr. Tweed's proposition, to proceed with the appoint-Mr. I weed's proposition, to proceed with the appointment of Registrars, was then taken up.

Mr. Little moved another adjournment, and called for the Year and Nays. Lost—2 Year to 9 Nays.

Mr. Little again moved a postporement till Tuesda. Lost—Mr. Stewart only voing in the negative.

Mr. Little then moved a reconsideration, and the

all was called again.

Mr. Little then moved a postponement to another cour or Tuesday. Lost—Yeas 2. Nays 9.

Mr. Little then moved a postponement to another Mr. Little then moved a postponement to another hear on Thesday, 11 a.m., this time.

Mr. Perdy (Mr. Bell in the chair) vehemently denounced the course of the Republishes in filhbustering to night. He would say too, put none but Democratating guard. He would note hero from now to sterning before he would insten to any terms. He had been disposed to great a proposition made to him by a Sapartico, that wherever the R-publicans had a majority in the Election District they should have the registrars.

Mr. Livene had so often heard the repeated repeti-Mr. Little has so dien neard the repealed repetition that so advantage would be taken of the absence of an absent mes. He was not present last right, and of course could not be beand by any arrangements then made. He considered bimediat full liberty to defeat the action of an accidental majority in any way.

Mr. Stewart made another proposition to adjourn. This, with several other motions, was negatived—

Vers 2: News 5.

Yess, 2; Nays, 5. Mr. Little moved an adjournment, as indefinite

presponement, a recess of two hours, a postponement until 2] o cock on Tuasday, until 2 o'clock, to adjourn, to peatpone until Tuesday at 2:10 p. m.
The Chair ruled out several motions, and the Year

In the IId District the vote sto Mr. Tween did not know.

The balloting then proceeded with tolerable regu

The balloting then proceeded with tolerable rity.

SEVENTH WARD.

David P. Arnold, Michael Muquinn, J. L. Johnson.

John J. Milhan, Geo. W. Warner, Joshah Waterman.

S. Robert Murrey, J. W. McKeever, R. Thomat.

S. Robert Murrey, J. W. McKeever, R. Thomat.

John L. Durven. John Mariner, Ed. Shendisy.

J. Fitch, J. W. Valentine, A. W. Oliver.

Henry Close, Thos. Waters, John Nicholson.

John J. Blair, William S. Towers, Aifred W. Palmer

Eighth Ward.

Wm. B. Smith, P. Hagan, J. Beened.

J. Mander, B. H. Harris, R. B. Feeney,

A. Doty, B. F. Gilmore, Joseph Woodward.

Henry A. Morgan, J. Sutterwath, Wm. Daw.

J. J. A. Murphy, M. F. Fleanigan, Michail Notton.

J. Wildey, B. W. Peok, G. Du Roche.

C. Johnston, E. M. Fay, W. R. F. T. Chapman,

J. Shaw, James Rawley, Michael B. Cox.

L. Reiger, J. Benson, Martin Cavanagh

B. S. H. Hodricham, Pat Galiagher, James P. Storm.

W. W. Waltricht, M. Harrigan, J. Hacaden.

J. J. Blauvell, Thon Fay, J. Forsinay.

NINTR WARD.

J. J. S. Spofferd, Isaac Williams, M. F. Levreen.

Thumas Rogers, H. L. Denyee, Hiram Bardett.

S. F. Barber, T. T. Everett, Chales Millor.

J. James Levy, D. M. Morange, G. W. Treed.

J. Jehn Dunabue, Win. Martin, James O'Nadli.

H. G. Balley, J. D. Baidwin, J. Mesonen.

M. A. Giletrick, J. Alvise, A. Brashman.

M. M. Giletrick, J. Alvise, A. Brashman.

M. Hell, A. L. Shaw, E. Buchanan.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR ATPALACE GARDEN.

The Thirty-first Annual Fair of the American Institute was formally opened at the Palace Garden last evening. Up to the time of opening, at So'clock, 830 entries had been made, each entry averaging some five or six articles. The space is pretty thoroughly occupied, so much so as to be rather crowded. The main building presents a very brilliant appearance by gas-light. The machinery department is not yet in a condition to bear inspection. Exhibitors continue to arrive daily, making applications for space.

At about 8 o'clock last night, the managers of the Institute proceeded to the gallery at the north end of the building, opposite to the entrance, where shey took seate near to the balcony. James Renwick, I.I. D. President of the American Institute, announced that Judge Meigs would make the formal opening address. The audience, which was numerous for th size of the place, was then entertained with a short size of the place, was then entertained with a short address. The Judge said that the new works of our country since last year were there gathered for their instruction ard just national pride. By these triumpase of labor and of geoins they were stimulated to constant efforts to equal and to surpass other nations, and to improve upon their inventions. He then referred to the recent disagreeable weather, and said that it was their driv to rubmit to the dispensations of God. He named New-York as the great Western World Center. It was already the London of the West, and to it the New Ark (Great Eastern) comes. For if the Hell-Gabe passage was not quite clear enough, they would blow it deep enough for her and one twice as big, and then she could go to Hudson, 100 miles from this city. He spoke in complimentary terms of the ability of the American people as inventors. Our farmers, said he, are now wide awake to this progress, as you see by the magnificent implements now being rapidly introduced to their fields. He referred to Fawkes's Sheam-Plow, doing in a single day the work of fifty plows, one hundred horses, and fifty men; and that was not its great-est value. When not plowing it is a powerful steam-nill. At Chicago it acted in both especties. It drove several thrashing and other machines together with a power of 56 horses. The most striking feature of the present age was the universal honor now paid to men of genine and industry. Now Princes smile upon the bard bands of the farmer and the workman. Last month the Empress Eugenie gave the Cross of the Lagion of Honor to a gardener, and engineers entertain the aristocracy in palace, fields, factories, ships—the latter now being built at the rate of seven to the mile. While mechanic power is being developed and honored they could beheld the once humble farmer emascipated. Every art and every scenace was streamonally at work for him. Earth, air, and sea were ranaccied to find him new or better plants and animals. The chemist, who for ages as alchemist sought to tran address. The Judge said that the new works of our cluced by stating that in opening the 31st Annual Far of the American Institute he had done his duty, and he would simply bid a hearty welcome to all who should visit the place and examine the numerous pre-

sentations of genius.

The Fair having been thus duly opened, the visitors began to survey the departments and to inspect the products of genius, industry and art.

MR. WISE'S BALLOON IN HAMILTON PARKS-Mr.

Wise commenced the inflation of the balloon Japiter, 31 feet in her short diameter, yesterday at 11 a. m., in Hamilton Park, corner of Sixty sixth street and Third avenue. At 2 p. m. the great yellow orb of oiled stuff was fully distended, and multitudinous sand-bage were put in requisition to hold it down. A large concourse of people were attracted by the announcement yesterin taking up the balloon attached to a rope and windlass, by which it could be pulled down. Although the wind was a little gusty, the anxiety of the people was so great to see the ascension, and the desire of some gentlemen whom he had invited to go up with him was so decidedly in favor of going, that he made the attempt. At 3 o'clock, with two gentlemes, he rose nearly 800 feet. They described the sensation as exceedingly pleasant. They had no dizzinose, and for once in their lives got an idea that New-York was not so very large a city after all. From the Battery to High Bridge it was rolled out bereath them like a map, Westchester, the Sound, Flushing, Brooklyn, the islands and the Narrows were toward the horizon. They looked over the Palisace ridge into New-Jersey, and far up the Hodson. The air was pure and invigorating, and they said that they were not in the least frightened, though some envious people, who could not go up, did insiaua that they saw their faces suddenly grow white. It would be a very pretty play, with spy-glasses, to watch the countenances of people as they go up, and see how it seems to them. The rope and windows arrargements, under the direction of an old sea say tain, worked admirably. In a second ascension, Mr. Wisc took up two other gentlemen. The breeze, b ecame fresher during this trip skyward, and they were swept over so that the rope was caught for a roomest in some trees rear the windlass, bringing the balloon down upon more distant trees for a moment. The windlass will be placed in a four-acre space of smooth meadow, on the Park, to-day, so that the twees cannot interfere. Of course no attempts were made at photographing the scenery from the balloon yesterlay. That process requires perfect calm. It will be attempted to day should there be no wind; and a large number of people will be taken up all along during the

BULL's BRAD. - The indications of Tuesday of hard times for drovers were more than realized in the Cattle Market vesterday-the rates running decidedly below those of the opening day of the n arket, and such as were held until late in the aft amoon only found buyers at a reduction of four or five dollars per head below what was offered on Tuesde , The num ber on sale for the week, and in fact a A the past four weeks, as may be seen in our Cattle Market report, is altogether too great for the demand. At 4 o'clock t seemed caite out of the question for all the stock in the yards to be sold at any price, though some of the lowest grades were reported toward the last as ow as five cents net a pound.

FIRE IN WEST BROADWAY .- There was a sti alarm of fire last night in the Third District, caused by the burning of a quantity of shavings in the cabi-net-ware shop of Paul Goudet, No. 133 West Broad way. The fire was put out before it communicate to the building or stock.

IN COT RT OF APPRALA, Sept. 28, 1859.

ort. But e or. River Rainrad Company. 28, 1858.—3. Saldem to be a pethant: Bir. Thomas M. North for respondent. 4. Legacy e. Lowder. Argued. Mr. Charles O'Company and the firm Mr. Charles O'Company and the firm Mr. Charles O'Company and the firm Ketchum for respondent. A general art. Pertin. C. argument. Mr. Couries O'Company for appellant; Mr. James, T. Brady for respondent. 81, 128, 139, 158, prock of Calendar for Sept. 29.—6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 151, 14, 15.

and Nays were called a great many times.

Mr. LITTLE moved a reference to the Committee on They, Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1852.

The dispatch or paragraph in the New York papers of to-day, announcing the safe landing of La Mountain is erroneous. Nothing has yet been heard from him. Hig wife is in this city. Annual Taxes, to the Committee on County Offices.

The Board then voted to proceed to the election
Registrars in the 1st Dietrict, in the Seventh Ward.

Mr. Kenneur nominated John K. Bridge. ret large, his defeat this year was confidently expacted by the Administration. The result, however, shows a largely increased vote, and the increase is pair
Sixth: Instructing the State Committee to prepare interroga-tions for the candidates for office, embracing the measures advo-cated by the Convention, and that the replies be published as a rearly all on the right side. In Guilford County

pesition obtained by Dr. Hart.

On Saturday, about 12 o'clock, Toledane was informed by a friend of Dr. Graham's conduct, and the threats used by him. The gentleman advised Toledane to arm himself, as he said he had then no weapon about him; and the advice was taken, as he procured a five barroled revolver when he went nome, and had accorded to the control of the carried it since.

each other. Toledano surrendered himself, and was brought to

clear, as a bullet was found imbedded in the wall of the bar-room.

The homicide naturally created intense excitement, as both pathes were so well known in the city.

In regard to the City Physician election, we may state, though known to a large number of our readers, that it took place more than two months ago, and that not until saturday last has any animosity been displayed by Dr. Graham toward Mr. Toledano, nor had they had an unfriendly meeting until last night.

The investigation to determine the cause of death and the nature of the wounds was unde by Dr. Rosefeldt. The examination showed that the deceased had received four wounds—one extering the right breast, penetrating near the fifth or sixth rib, and passing through the spine and liver; the second entering the same side of the breast, but above the other hullst, and passing through the spinen and kidney; a third and passing through the spinen and kidney; a third

As our report embedied the statement that has been made by Mr. Toledano in regard to the difficulty, and the relations between him and Dr. Graham, we taink it but just to publish a statement about the same mat-

the Doctor and Mr. Daunoy went to the bar-room to take a drink. While there Dr. Graham asked Mr. Daunoy if he had heard of the difficulty he (G.) had with Toledano on Saturday. Mr. D. replied that he had not been informed of it. Dr. Graham then told him that he had had a fuss with Toledano; that Toledano met him next day and tolt him that he would not challenge him (Graham), as he was running for a public office, and it might damage or ruin his prospects, but that he would meet him on the street. Dr. G. told him that that was not the way he wanted to fight, but as he (Toledano) had offered it, he would accept, but on the condition, that each should carry only a single-

Dr. Graham then asked Mr. Dannoy what he was to

THE PRISONER.

The Jury of Inquest met on the 22d, in the First Dis The dury of Inquest metod the First Dis-trict Court Room, the Coroner knowing that there would probably be a large crowd present, and there being a good many witnesses to be examined. The Jurors were Messrs. Edward Parmele, B. M. Pond, G. S. G. Harvey, R. W. Frazer, and F. B. Brand.

the citizens of New Orleans, including men of all posi-tions, professions and occupations in the community, of which for so many years the decessed had been a member. The services were those set forth in the solemn ritual of the Protestant Episcepal Courch, and were commenced at the house and finished at the ceretery, by the Rev. C. S. Hedges, Rector of St. Lukes. A long train of mourners and friends followed the remains to the Protestant Cemetery, in Girod street, six of our most preminent citizens walking be-side the hearse, as pall-bearers.

A funeral sermon of the celebrated divine, Dr. Fal-ler, supplies us with a sentiment psculiarly appropriate to this occasion: "For one thing," said this years-